

Prof. C. V. Piper, of this Bureau. Selected varieties recommended for trial. For distribution later.

MANGIFERA INDICA. (Anacardiaceae.) 31946-950. Cuttings of mangos from Monghyr, North India. Purchased from Mr. Lalit Mohan Sinha, Monghyr. Introduced as the best varieties of north Indian mangos not yet in our mango collection. For distribution later.

MEDICAGO SATIVA. (Fabaceae.) 31811-815. Alfalfa seeds from Kashgar, Khanaka, and Khotan, Chinese Turkestan. Among these are forms apparently unusually hardy, others needing less than usual irrigation, another which continues to grow until frost. The young shoots of all these forms are eaten by both natives and foreigners prepared like spinach. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.

OCIMUM VIRIDE. (Menthaceae.) 32008. Seeds of the West African "Mosquito plant", from Southern Nigeria. Presented by Mr. W. H. Johnson, director, Agricultural Department, Ibadan, Southern Nigeria. "This is the West African 'Mosquito plant'. This plant is known locally to possess valuable qualities as an insectifuge, but I think its use is really not much practised by the natives. The foliage is usually hung up in dwelling houses in the green state to keep away mosquitoes; the dried plant is also burned and the resulting smoke is considered to be useful for the same purpose." (J. W. Henderson, Acting Director, Department of Agriculture.) This seed was introduced in response to numerous requests from the South, for the widely advertised 'Mosquito plant' supposed to be so commonly used throughout tropical West Africa. For distribution later.

ORYZA SATIVA. (Poaceae.) 31823-832. Seeds of rice from Chinese Turkestan. Among these ten varieties are some which ripen early, others which do well on alkaline soils, while one in particular is said to ripen in ten weeks from date of sowing. (Meyer's introductions.) For distribution later.

PRUNUS BRIGANTIACA. (Amygdalaceae.) 31954. Seeds from Alpes Maritimes, France. Presented by Dr. F. Mader, Nice, France. "The species is very hardy, as the Barcelonnette Valley, where it especially abounds, has an almost Siberian climate (frequently 8° F. and lower in the winter, and up to 95° F. in the summer.) It is the true Briançon plum of French foresters, being now extensively planted in the high valleys, and has proved to be excellent for sheltering river banks, road sides, stony ravines, or avalanche beds. The fruit is